कार्य गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित है । एन टी सी और बी आई सी की मिलों को अनेक वर्षों से अप्रचलित मशीनों, आधुनिकीकरण की कमी, कार्यशील पूंजी की कमी, उच्च मानव मशीन अनुपात, बेशी श्रमिक आदि सहित विभिन्न कारणों से घाटे उठाने पड़ रहे हैं । तथापि, इन परिस्थितियो में भी ये मिलें यथासंभव लाई जा रही हैं ।

एन टी सी (उ० प्र०) लि० तथा बी आई सी लि० के मामले बी आई एफ आर को भेजे गए हैं जिसने उन्हें एस आई सी ए, 1985 के अन्तर्गत 'रूग्ण औद्योगिक कम्पनी, के बतौर घोषित किया है । वस्त्र अनुसंधान संघों ने एन टी सी (उ० प्र०) लि० के मिलों सहित एन टी सी की मिलों के लिए आधुनिकीकरण योजनाएं चलाई हैं । इन योजनाओं पर श्रम मंत्रालय की एन टी सी विषयक विशेष त्रिपक्षीय समिति द्वारा भी विचार किया गया । बी आई एफ आर द्वारा नियुक्त प्रचालन एजेंसियों ने भी बी आई सी लि० और उसकी सहायक कम्पनियों की मिलों के लिए पुनर्वासन योजनाएं बनाई हैं । इन योजनाओं में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ संयंत्र और मशीनों के आधुनिकीकरण, वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण आदि की परिकल्पना की गई है । सरकार पुनरूद्धार योजनाओं की जाँच कर रही है । तथापि, अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है । जो भी योजना अन्तिम रूप से उभरेगी, उसके क्रियान्वयन से पहले बी आई एफ आर का अनुमोदन भी प्राप्त करना अपेक्षित होगा ।

Indian Textile Export to Japan

2166. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unethical business practices by Indian textile exporters and the growing inroads made by China into the Japanese market have proved detrimental to India according to Japanese importers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that, though Japanese importers acknowledge that the country has enormous varieties of textiles, but complain about the continuing discrepancy between samples shown by exporters and the end products supplied by them: if so, to what extent our textile exports to Japan have declined, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to cope with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) Government is not aware of any formal complaints from Japanese importers regarding unethical business practices adopted by Indian textile exporters.

(c) Does not arise.

Disposal of Surplus Land by Sick Textile Mills

2167. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to modernise sick textile mills in Maharashtra, Gujarat and other places in the country, there is any proposal to dispose off the surplus land available with each of these mills;

(b) if so, what are the details of the surplus land (with approximate cost) available with each of the textile mills and how it is proposed to be disposed off;

(c) what are the details of the losses suffered by each of the sick textile mills during each of the last three years and what steps have been taken to improve their working and with what results and what is their present position; and

(d) what are the details of the proposals for the modernisation of each of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d) As far as the mills of NTC are concerned, the Textile Research Associations have prepared plans for modernisation of the mills, involving an investment of Rs. 2005.72 crores. The modernisation plans include restructuring of 36 unviable mills into 18 viable mills. The Labour Ministry's Special Tripartite Committee on the NTC has recommended, inter-alia, that the NTC mills as well as its taken over mills can be made viable by modernisation as proposed by the Textile Research Associations, and that the surplus land and other assets of the NTC mills may be disposed off and the proceeds utilised by the management for modernisation, working capital, etc. The Unit Trust of India has agreed in principle to purchase surplus land owned by the NTC in different cities in India. However, no decision has been finalised by NTC/UTI/IDBI with regard to sale/purchase of specific pieces of land. Various details of the modernisation proposals including source of funding, etc., are being examined in Government and no decision has been taken so far. Since the cases of 8 out of 9 subsidiaries of the NTC have been referred to the BIFR, any final scheme that may emerge would also require the approval of the BIFR.

There are 105 mills being controlled by the 8 subsidiaries of the NTC which have been referred to the BIFR. Details of the profit/loss of these 105 mills is at Annexure [*See* Appendix 172, Annexure No. 51].

Government does not maintain data on the surplus land, losses suffered and modernisation proposals in respect of the non-NTC mills in the textile sector.

Production and Consumption of Cloth in Madhya Pradesh

2168. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production and consumptions of cloth, particularly cotton cloth is consistently declining in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof for the last three years; and

(c) what remedial action Government propose to take to boost the production of cloth, particularly cotton cloth in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Statistics pertaining to the production and consumption of cloth (including cotton cloth) is maintained on an all-India basis and not state-wise. The production and consumption of cloth however, has been increasing over the last three years on an all-India basis.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Export of Powerloom Cloth from Maharashtra

2169. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quota has been prescribed by Government for export of powerloom cloth from Maharashtra and to which countries it is being exported;

(b) the quantum of export of powerloom cloth from Maharashtra as compared to other States;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for enhancement of the quota;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (e) Export quotas for textiles, including powerloom cloth, are not fixed on a State-wise basis nor are the export figures maintained State-wise. In the Long Term Textile Export Entitlement Allotment Policy (1994-96), 5% of the annual level has been earmarked for the powerloom Exporters Entitlement (PEE) system and at present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for enhancement of the PEE Quata.

Financial Assistance to Handicraft Artisans

2170. SHRI SARADA MOHANTI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been extending financial assistance to the State Governments to develop modern equipments for the handicrafts artisans;

(b) if so, whether any such assistance has been extended to Orissa during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by that State to develop and modernise equipment for the handicrafts artisans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) There is no scheme of the Government of India to extend financial assistance to the State Governments to develop modern equipments for the handicraft artisans, although technical guidance for supply of improved tools to crafts-persons are provided. However the Government of Orissa has a State sponsored scheme named "Modernisation of Equipment" under which an amount of Rs. 5.72 lakhs have been provided during 1992-93 and 1993-94 to sixty Handicrafts Cooperative Societies of the State.

Construction of Handloom Expos

2171. SHRI GAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total area of construction of Major Handloom Expos organised after August, 1993 and rate per sq. ft. for construction of State Pavillions and rate per sq. ft. for rent recovery from Handloom Agencies.

(b) whether representatives of Ministry were present in Tender Committee formed by Nodal agencies for organising these Expos;

(c) whether there was big difference in construction rates of State Pavillions and rent recovery from handloom agencies;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by Government on such arbitrary fixation of standard rates?